

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

RAFAEL TORRES-CHAVEZ, *et al.*,

Petitioners,

v.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND  
SECURITY, *et al.*,

Respondents.

Case No. 2:08-cv-00873-LDG (RJJ)

**ORDER**

The petitioners, Rafael Torres-Chavez, Rosario Torres-Moreno, Luis Miguel Torres-Moreno, Hugo Rafael Torres-Moreno, and Priscilla Viridiana Torres-Moreno, initiated this action by filing a complaint for mandamus. They allege that they timely and properly delivered to the respondents an I-485 application for adjustment of status under the Legal Immigration Family Equity Act ("Life Act") for Rafael Torres-Chavez, and I-817 Applications for Family Unity for the remaining petitioners. However, though they timely delivered the applications to the respondents, the respondents improperly refused to accept the filings. For relief, the petitioners seek to compel respondents to accept and fee in their applications as timely filed on the date the applications were properly delivered to respondents.

1 The respondents move to dismiss (#57) the petitioners' complaint. They argue  
 2 dismissal is appropriate pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) for lack of  
 3 subject-matter jurisdiction. They further assert that, as to the now-adult children  
 4 petitioners, dismissal is warranted pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) as they are now statutorily  
 5 ineligible for the relief they ultimately seek. The petitioners oppose the motion, and the  
 6 respondents have replied. Having considered the papers and pleadings, the Court will  
 7 deny the motion to dismiss.

#### 8 9 Subject-Matter Jurisdiction

10 A defendant may move pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) to dismiss a complaint for lack of  
 11 subject-matter jurisdiction. When such a motion is made, the plaintiff bears the burden of  
 12 establishing that the court has the requisite subject-matter jurisdiction to grant the relief  
 13 requested. See *Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America*, 511 U.S. 375, 377 (1994).  
 14 A court must dismiss a complaint if, looking at the complaint as a whole, it appears to lack  
 15 federal jurisdiction either "facially" or "factually." *Thornhill Pub 'g Co., Inc. v. General Tel. &*  
 16 *Elecs. Corp.*, 594 F.2d 730, 733 (9th Cir. 1979). When a defendant challenges a complaint  
 17 for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction facially, a court must take as true all material  
 18 allegations in the complaint and must construe those allegations in the light most favorable  
 19 to the plaintiff. *NL Indus. v. Kaplan*, 792 F.2d 896, 898 (9th Cir. 1986).

20 The crux of respondents' argument is that the petitioners have "utterly fail[ed] to  
 21 support their position [sic] Defendants have a ministerial, non-discretionary duty to accept a  
 22 late-filed application." Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1361, district courts "shall have original  
 23 jurisdiction of any action in the nature of mandamus to compel an officer or employee of  
 24 the United States or any agency thereof to perform a duty owed to the plaintiff."  
 25 Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy, available only in extraordinary circumstances, see  
 26 *In re United States*, 10 F.3d 931, 933 (2d Cir. 1993), and will be granted only if petitioner

1 shows, (1) “no other adequate means to attain the relief he desires,” (2) his right to the writ  
2 is “clear and indisputable,” and (3) there is a plainly defined and peremptory duty on behalf  
3 of defendants to do the act in question. *Cheney v. United States Dist. Court*, 542 U.S. 367,  
4 380-81 (2004) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

5 As the Supreme Court has explained, a plaintiff’s right to mandamus must be “clear  
6 and indisputable,” *Allied Chemical, Corp. v. Daiflon, Inc.*, 449 U.S. 33, 35 (1980), and the  
7 defendant must owe the plaintiff “a clear non-discretionary duty.” *Heckler v. Ringer*, 466  
8 U.S. 602, 616-17 (1984). This standard applies no less rigorously in the immigration  
9 context. See, e.g., *Sze v. INS*, 153 F.3d 1005 (9th Cir. 1998).

10 The respondents’ argument fails as it misstates the relief sought by the petitioners.  
11 The petitioners do not seek to compel the respondents to accept and act upon late-filed  
12 applications. Rather, the petitioners seek to compel the respondents to accept and act  
13 upon their applications that, on two separate occasions, they properly and *timely* delivered  
14 to the respondents, but which applications the respondents improperly rejected.<sup>1</sup> The  
15 respondents have offered no argument suggesting that they do not have a duty to accept  
16 proper and timely-delivered applications. Neither do the respondents offer any argument  
17 that, by improperly rejecting and returning the timely-delivered applications, they  
18 extinguished their duty to accept the timely-delivered applications.

19 In their reply, the respondents argue that the petitioners, by asserting in their  
20 opposition that the respondents failed in their duty to accept and adjudicate the timely April  
21 2003 filings, have re-cast the relief sought in their complaint. The respondents’ argument

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23 <sup>1</sup> The respondents allege they first delivered their applications to respondents’  
24 Chicago office in April 2003, prior to the June 2003 deadline. That office (apparently failing  
25 to recognize the applications were properly filed under the Life Act) rejected the  
26 applications. The Rejection Notice instructed the petitioners to file their applications at the  
“local” immigration office. The respondents followed these additional instructions of the  
respondents, delivering their applications to the local office later in April 2003. However,  
the applications were again rejected with further instructions to file the applications in  
respondents’ Laguna Niguel and Mesquite Texas offices.

1 ignores the express relief requested by the petitioners in their complaint: “Compel  
2 Respondent and those acting under him to perform their duty to accept and fee in the  
3 appropriate applications prior to the filing deadline of June 4, 2003 on the dates those  
4 applications were properly delivered into their hands” (emphasis added). Given the relief  
5 requested by the petitioners in their complaint, it is the respondents (and not the  
6 petitioners) who have attempted to recast the relief the petitioners seek. The court will  
7 deny the respondents’ motion to dismiss for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction.

8  
9 Failure to State a Claim Upon Which Relief can be Granted

10 The respondents’ motion to dismiss, brought pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6),  
11 challenges whether the petitioners’ complaint states “a claim upon which relief can be  
12 granted.” In ruling upon this motion, the court is governed by the relaxed requirement of  
13 Rule 8(a)(2) that the complaint need contain only “a short and plain statement of the claim  
14 showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” As summarized by the Supreme Court, a  
15 plaintiff must allege sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, “to state a claim to relief that  
16 is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007).  
17 Nevertheless, while a complaint “does not need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff’s  
18 obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’ requires more than labels  
19 and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do.”  
20 *Id.*, at 555 (citations omitted). In deciding whether the factual allegations state a claim, the  
21 court accepts those allegations as true, as “Rule 12(b)(6) does not countenance . . .  
22 dismissals based on a judge’s disbelief of a complaint’s factual allegations.” *Neitzke v.*  
23 *Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327 (1989). Further, the court “construe[s] the pleadings in the  
24 light most favorable to the nonmoving party.” *Outdoor Media Group, Inc. v. City of*  
25 *Beaumont*, 506 F.3d 895, 900 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007).

1           However, bare, conclusory allegations, including legal allegations couched as  
2 factual, are not entitled to be assumed to be true. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. “[T]he tenet  
3 that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is  
4 inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal* 556 U.S. \_\_\_, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949  
5 (2009). “While legal conclusions can provide the framework of a complaint, they must be  
6 supported by factual allegations.” *Id.*, at 1950. Thus, this court considers the conclusory  
7 statements in a complaint pursuant to their factual context.

8           To be plausible on its face, a claim must be more than merely possible or  
9 conceivable. “[W]here the well-pleaded facts do not permit the court to infer more than the  
10 mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint has alleged—but it has not ‘show[n]’—‘that the  
11 pleader is entitled to relief.’” *Id.*, (citing Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 8(a)(2)). Rather, the factual  
12 allegations must push the claim “across the line from conceivable to plausible.” *Twombly*.  
13 550 U.S. at 570. Thus, allegations that are consistent with a claim, but that are more likely  
14 explained by lawful behavior, do not plausibly establish a claim. *Id.*, at 567.

15           The respondents argue that the Court should dismiss the complaint as to the adult  
16 children because the adult children do not meet the eligibility requirements for family unity  
17 relief. The respondents do not argue that the petitioners are seeking to compel them to  
18 grant their family unity applications. Rather, the respondents argue that dismissal is  
19 appropriate under Rule 12(b)(6) because the three adult children “are not eligible for the  
20 ultimate relief they seek” (emphasis added).

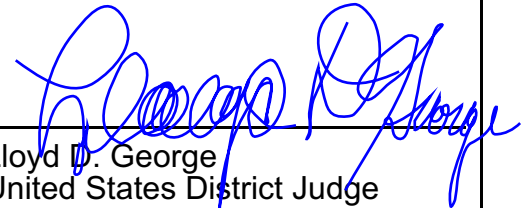
21           The respondents argument is without merit. Regardless of whether the ultimate  
22 relief sought by the adult children is to have their I-817 Applications for Family Unity  
23 granted, they have not requested that relief from this Court in their present complaint. The  
24 complaint does not ask the Court to compel the respondents to grant the applications.  
25 Rather, and as noted above, the adult children seek to compel the respondents to accept  
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1 and adjudicate their timely-delivered applications as timely filed. As the Court can grant  
2 that relief, the Court will deny the respondents' motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6).

3 Therefore, for good cause shown,

4 THE COURT **ORDERS** that Respondents' Motion to Dismiss (#57) is DENIED.

5  
6 DATED this 3 day of November, 2011.

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9 Lloyd D. George  
United States District Judge